

Marble Hill Press

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MARBLE HILL, MISSOURI

Many an old man in years is a young man in mental activity.

An insane man was found wandering in Wall street, says an exchange. Only one?

London proposes to build a liner that contains everything but an aviation field.

Chicago women are about to start a department store, which will have six bargain days a week.

A New York state man killed a deer with his automobile. Some men are deadly shots with their autos.

Princess Eulalie may merely be preparing to come over and show us what she can do in vaudeville.

A lecturer down east says that a woman should be more conspicuous than her clothes. Sometimes in the ball room she is.

A Chicago man committed suicide after a card party. The ordinary man, however, is satisfied with being merely bored to death.

Fire destroyed 25 automobiles in a New York garage. Yet when they are led out they do not rush back into the flames.

An X-ray examination of a Michigan man discloses the fact that his vital organs are on the wrong side. Railroad train or football?

We refuse to become excited over the fact that Sir Walter Raleigh's pipe is for sale. Our old reliable corned is good enough for us.

"A man of 20 is worth \$6,230," says a dynamicist. This will be good news to a great many men of twenty who are looking for meal tickets.

It may be easy to fly across the Atlantic as Willis Moore says, but if anybody contemplates trying it we advise him to take along a bathing suit.

Maeterlinck says that it will be easy to die in the future. Evidently he has come to the conclusion that no improvement in vaudeville is to be looked for.

Citizen of Ohio wants a divorce because his spouse smokes cigars. If she goes through his pockets at night, and confiscates his best ropes, we sympathize with him.

You can't hold the women down; soon they'll be invading the realm of high finance. A New York woman has been spending \$21,000 yearly on an income of \$18,000.

Several Cincinnati schoolgirls have succeeded in living on seven cents a day. It is hard to tell whether they did it in the interests of science or merely to catch husbands.

Dispatches from the east tell us that a ton of oil recently was taken from the tongue of a whale. We have not been able to learn the details, but we have a hunch that it was a lady whale.

A farm journal says the result of the experiment of milking with feed for chickens was to increase the yield of eggs by 100 per cent. Probably the hens were unable to count straight.

If the European picture thieves will come over here and give their attention to the studios of some of the artists who get out covers for the magazines they will meet with a hospitable welcome.

There is a birth every four minutes in New York. Even at that, New Yorkers are often hard pressed to take care of the money constantly handed them by outsiders.

A man in New Jersey estimates that in the last thirty years he has walked 25,000 miles between his home and church. This may be defined as really taking steps to be saved.

In France the bicycle has become the most popular of all vehicles, while the craze for the motorcycle is beginning to abate. You never can tell what the French are going to do.

Word comes from Chicago that two burglars bound and gagged a woman as she played the piano. Never having heard the lady play, we find it impossible to judge whether they were burglars or simply neighbors.

A man and a woman who had a lovers' quarrel thirty-five years ago have just been married in Ohio. If it is going to take them that long in each case to make up they are not likely to have many family quarrels.

A woman get-rich-quick promoter has been arrested. She may have the credit of proving that in swindling fields hitherto regarded as exclusively man's province the female of the species gathers victims as sickly as the male.

A judge in Seattle has ruled that a dog has a legal right to bite a man who trends on his tail. It may be added for the benefit of those whom it may concern that few dogs are likely in the emergency cited, to wait for their legal right to be tested.

YEAR JUST GONE ONE OF REVOLTS

Marked by Unrest Involving the Entire World.

"REBELS" ALWAYS VICTORS

Chinese and Mexican Revolutions and Strife Against Graft and Monopoly—Great Strides Made in Aviation.

When the historian of the future records the events of the year 1911, he will lay particular stress on the political and social unrest throughout the world. This was not confined to any one country, nor to a few countries; it was world-wide, involving practically every nation, both civilized and uncivilized. It included revolutions against long-standing governments, battles of labor and capital, wars between different nations and, in short, everything that could be branded as strife against existing conditions or growing conditions.

Most significant of all the events of the year was the explosion in open rebellion of the hatred, that had been accumulating through the ages, of the Chinese against the despotic Manchu dynasty. Passive, unrelenting, yet at the same time loathing and despising the power that held them in subjection, the millions in the Far East empire had for centuries submitted to being trodden on by unreasoning, overbearing, all-potent self-styled demigods. But China was gradually awakening, and when the first flames of revolution burst forth, it was the signal for the conflagration to become general.

Rebels the Winners Everywhere. But the Chinese insurrection was but a larger edition of dozens, yes, scores, of upheavals of various kinds in other parts of the world. They broke forth with such suddenness that it was almost impossible to realize what was occurring until the whole thing was over. Without exception, every one of the great disturbances of the year that reached an ultimate result, wound up in favor of the party or element rebelling against the condition. In not one did the defense win over the offense.

The Mexican revolution, near to our own doors, was a striking example of the overturn of regime. Nearer still was the successful culmination of the battle for statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

Other struggles of equal magnitude developed during the year, many of them with sensational effect, in which the issue is still being fought. Among these are the battle between labor and capital, the "people" and monopoly, and advocates of popular government as opposed to representative government. Campaigns on graft have been waged with fierce resolution by city, state and federal authorities, not only in all corners of the United States, but abroad as well.

The McNamara dynamiting case, the growth of sentiment for popular election of all federal officials, the progress of the woman suffrage movement, trust prosecutions, the campaign for currency reform and that for lower tariffs—all these typify the unrest that exists in our own country.

Year's Important Events. Aside from the numberless conflicts, many noteworthy things have been penned in the diary of 1911. Science has witnessed vast strides, particularly in the field of aviation. The flights of Atwood from St. Louis to New York and of Rodgers from New York to Pasadena, Cal., were the crowning achievements in this line. About all that remains to be accomplished in aviation, as a feat, is the crossing of the ocean.

When all that is good and all that is bad are considered together, it can not be said otherwise than that the year was one in which the good predominated.

A chronological table of the important events of 1911 follows:

JANUARY.

1—Juan Estrada inaugurated president of Nicaragua.
2—President Taft officially recognizes the Estrada government.
3—W. E. Corey resigns presidency of the United States Steel corporation.
4—Senator Elkins of West Virginia dies.

10—Tobacco trust dissolution suit started in United States Supreme court. President Taft sends congress special message urging fortification of Panama Canal.

14—Battleship Arkansas launched at Camden, N. J.

19—Paul Morton, president of Equitable Life Insurance company and former secretary of the treasury, dies.

23—David Graham Phillips, noted author, shot in New York by a mad violinist; died a day later.

26—Canadian reciprocity agreement presented to congress by President Taft.

31—House of representatives votes the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 to San Francisco, defeating New Orleans' efforts.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry dies.

FEBRUARY.

7—Miss Vivian Gould married to Lord Decies of England in New York.

11—Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia dies.

21—Premier Asquith introduces in

to English house of commons bill abolishing veto power of house of lords.

MARCH.

1—Senator Lorimer of Illinois retains his seat by senate vote with margin of six.

4—Reciprocity falls in senate. Sixty-first congress adjourns.

President Taft makes good on extra session threat, setting special session at April 4.

8—United States troops ordered to Mexican frontier.

11—Trial of the Camorrista begins at Viterbo, Italy.

18—Supreme court sustains constitutionality of corporation tax law, increasing national income by \$27,000,000.

25—Triangle Shirt Waist company fire in the Aech building, New York, resulting in 141 deaths.

APRIL.

4—Special session of Sixty-second congress convenes.

10—Tom L. Johnson, former mayor of Cleveland, dies.

12—Canadian reciprocity bill and farmers' free list bill introduced in house.

13—House approves direct election of senators by 296 to 16.

14—David Jayne Hill resigns as ambassador to Germany.

21—House passes Canadian reciprocity, 265 to 89.

22—McNamara brothers arrested in Chicago and Indianapolis; rushed by automobile on way to Los Angeles to face dynamite charges.

29—Jay Gould marries Annie Douglas Bangor of Hawaii, in New York.

30—Bangor, Me., devastated by fire.

MAY.

2—Chinese rebellion begins in Kwangtung province.

3—House orders investigation of steel trust.

8—Battle of Juarez begins, resulting in capture by Mexican rebels two days later.

12—J. M. Dickinson resigns as secretary of war; succeeded by Henry L. Stimson of New York.

15—Standard Oil company ordered dissolved by Supreme court decision.

17—Porfirio Diaz announces he will resign presidency of Mexico.

23—New Mexico and Arizona statehood resolution passes in house.

25—Diaz resigns presidency of Mexico.

29—Tobacco trust ordered dissolved by Supreme court decision.

JUNE.

8—W. E. D. Stokes shot in New York by Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad.

10—American polo team beats British in deciding game of international series.

13—Resolution for popular election of senators passed by senate.

18—European aviation circuit race begins at Vincennes, France. Three aviators—Captain Princeteau, M. La Martin and M. Lendrain—killed when machines fall to ground.

18—President Taft celebrates his silver wedding anniversary.

21—Arrival in New York of Olympic, largest passenger boat in world.

22—Coronation of King George of England.

28—Cornell crew wins Poughkeepsie regatta.

JULY.

2—Harry N. Atwood flies in biplane from Boston to New York.

8—Lieutenant Connors ("Andre Beaumont") wins 1,400-mile aviation circuit race, from Vincennes, over France, Belgium, Holland and England.

12—American Harvard Yule athletic team defeated by Oxford Cambridge team at London.

14—Investiture of prince of Wales.

18—Henry Clay Beattie shoots his wife.

22—Canadian reciprocity passed by senate.

27—President Taft signs Canadian reciprocity treaty.

AUGUST.

10—London dock strike begins.

15—Harry N. Atwood starts flight for New York from St. Louis.

19—English dock strike settled.

23—Special session of congress adjourns.

22—G. A. R. special train wrecked near Manchester, N. Y. 37 civil war veterans and members of their families being killed.

27—Atwood arrives at New York, finishing his flight from St. Louis.

SEPTEMBER.

9—Col. John Jacob Astor marries Madeline Talmage Force.

10—Cross-continent aeroplane flight for Hearst \$50,000 prize officially begins.

12—H. H. Hilton of England wins American golf championship at Apawams Links.

15—Premier Stolypin of Russia shot while attending opera at Kiev, dying two days later.

President Taft starts on trip through west.

17—Cal P. Rodgers leaves New York on cross-continent flight. Rodgers was the only one to complete the trip.

21—Canadian voters reject reciprocity bill.

25—French battleship Liberte blown up in harbor of Toulon, killing three hundred.

29—Italy declares war on Turkey, as result of Tripoli controversy, and rushes troops to Tripoli.

30—One hundred killed by breaking of dam at Austin, Pa.

OCTOBER.

2—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley dies.

13—Republic of China proclaimed at Wu Chang.

14—Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan of the United States Supreme court dies.

19—Aviator Eugene Ely killed at Macon, Ga.

20—Rev. C. V. T. Richeson arrested in Boston as slayer of Avis Linnell.

21—Rev. Frank W. Sandford, leader of the Holy Ghosts, arrives in Portland, Me., aboard the Coronet, on which he starved the fanatical members of the party. He is arrested.

Chinese national assembly convenes.

23—Winston Churchill is made England's first lord of the admiralty, being succeeded as home secretary by Reginald McKenna.

24—Philadelphia Athletics win world's baseball championship from New York.

29—Joseph Pulitzer, noted publisher, dies.

Names of 18 new cardinals-designate announced.

NOVEMBER.

1—President Taft reviews great battleship fleet at New York.

2—Kyrle Bellew, famous actor, dies.

4—Chinese rebels capture Shanghai, controlling mouth of Yangtze-Kiang river.

5—Cal P. Rodgers arrives at Pasadena, Cal., concluding his epochal flight from New York to Pacific coast.

Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg protests to Russia against alleged insults to American Jews.

6—Persia refuses Russia's demand to remove W. Morgan Shuster, young American in charge of Persian finances.

7—New Mexico's first election as a state results in Democratic governor.

Italian advance in Tripoli begins.

8—United States circuit court at New York approves tobacco trust dissolution plan.

16—Chinese republic appeals for recognition by the world.

Russia starts troops for Persian frontier.

19—President Caceres of Santo Domingo assassinated.

24—Henry Clay Beattie executed.

25—Miss Mildred Sherman marries Lord Camros of England in New York.

30—Public consistory creating 19 cardinals at Rome.

DECEMBER.

1—McNamara brothers change plea in dynamite case to "guilty."

2—King George arrives in India for the Durbar.

4—First regular session of Sixty-second congress convenes.

5—J. H. McNamara sentenced for life, John J. to 15 years. President Taft sends congress message devoted entirely to trust problems.

6—Beef trust suit begun at Chicago.

8—Investigation board reports battleship Maine was destroyed by outside explosion.

9—207 miners entombed at Brickville, Tenn., by explosion.

Constitution of Chinese republic framed.

12—Durbar at India held by King George emperor of India.

Republican national committee names Chicago, June 18, for 1912 national convention.

13—Sulzer bill abrogating passport treaty with Russia passed by house.

17—Alfred G. Vanderbilt weds Mrs. Margaret McKim in London.

Ambassador Curtiss Guild at instruction of President Taft, notifies Russia of intention to abrogate treaty of 1832.

19—Senate approves President Taft's abrogation of Russian treaty. President sends congress special message on wool tariff.

John Bigelow, America's "grand old man," dies.

21—Russian forces open hostilities with Persia, bombarding the governor's palace at Tabriz.

Again the Poor Fat Man.

Among the passengers on a downtown car the other evening were a fat man, a lean man, who proved to be deaf, and a couple of giggly girls. On one of the side streets a German band was engaged in making life miserable for the residents of the neighborhood. The fat man shifted uneasily in his seat and remarked sarcastically to the lean man in a low tone, "Music!"

The lean man put his hand to his ear and said, "Eh?"

"Music," repeated the man in loud tones.

"Beg pardon, I am not able to hear," said the lean man.

"Music," yelled the fat man, so loud that the passengers all tittered and the little giggly girls all grew red in the face.

"Oh," said the lean man as he turned around and looked about him. The little German band was out of sight by this time, and the passengers laughed immoderately at the vain attempts of the unfortunate man to find the object of the fat man's comments.

Fat men are proverbially good natured, and by that time the oddity of the situation had dawned upon this particular fat man.

"Hum," he said, "you folks needn't laugh. Our friend saw fully as much music as you and I heard."

Natural Timepiece.

There is no need for clocks on the Aegean sea any day when the sun is shining. There nature has arranged her only timepiece, one that does not vary through the centuries past. This natural time marker is the largest sundial in the world. Projecting into the blue waters of the sea is a large promontory which lifts its head 3,000 feet above the waves. As the sun swings round, the pointed shadow of the mountain just touches one after the other a number of small islands, which are at exact distances apart, and act as hour marks on the great dial.

The Lesser Evil.

Marks—Why do you allow your wife to run up such big bills?

Parks—Because I'd sooner have trouble with my creditors than with her—that's why.

PACKERS' RIVALS BARRED 15 YEARS

CONTRACTS READ AT THE TRIAL
SHOW TRUST EXACTED LONG
TERM AGREEMENTS.

MUCH WATER IN STOCK

Magnates Discussed Scheme to Increase Capitalization \$65,000,000
—English Lord Suggested
Formation of Trust.

BILLION DOLLAR PLAN
FINALLY RESULTED IN
\$15,000,000 COMPANY.

The Billion Dollar Scheme. Early in 1902 the Swifts, Armour and Morris planned a \$150,000,000 combination of properties they valued at \$125,000,000. They capitalized 25 times the annual profits of the plants for their remuneration, put up a million apiece and asked Wall street to go in for \$25,000,000. Wall street balked.

The Half-Billion-Dollar Plan. Later in 1902 the same interests sketched out some of the water and presented a proposal to the Standard Oil railroad and steel interests for a capitalization at \$125,000,000. \$100,000,000 of the water was taken up. Six months later the National Packing company was formed, according to the government, the business link between all the packing houses interests and was a general sales agency.

The \$15,000,000 Corporation. In December, 1902, the trio added Michael Cudahy to their group and jumped all the properties they had previously been unable to take care of individually. Wall street, through Kahn, Loeb & Co., put up \$5,000,000 and the packers put up \$10,000,000. The loan from the East finally was raised to \$15,000,000 and a number of packing plant options were taken up.

Chicago, Ill.—Contracts read to the jury in the trial of the packers showed that a provision was made by the beef barons, who were forming a syndicate, in every purchase agreement that the interests bought out should not engage in the packing industry for 15 years.

This stipulation the government attorneys contend clearly proves the contention that all the contracts were in restraint of trade and criminal.

Declaring he had shown by documentary proof that the ten packers in the federal court had made repeated efforts to organize a syndicate which should combine all the packing interests of the country, and that they finally organized for such an end the National Packing company, Attorney Pierce Butler, for the government, resumed the examination of Alfred H. Veeder, in an effort to show in detail the discussion and plans of the packers at their informal conferences, when they were trying to induce Wall street to help them float a billion-dollar concern in 1902.

Veeder says there was much discussion among Armour, Swift and Morris as to how they could pour plenty of water into their proposed organization without having it become too apparent.

\$65,000,000 in Water.

"They discussed many schemes," said Veeder, "and finally the plan of turning over their properties to the new concern at 2 for 1 was offered. The packers saw the humor in that time-honored plan and decided to devise some other means. Then it was decided to use 25 times their individual net earnings for the year as a basis for capitalization."

It was by this means that the packers added nearly \$65,000,000 of water to their proposed \$15,000,000 capitalization.

It was also brought out, when Attorney Butler began seeking for details surrounding the written agreements that Veeder admitted that besides borrowing \$90,000,000 from the Standard Oil-Harriman-Gary interests, the packers proposed to give the Wall street interests \$10,000,000 of the stock of their syndicate in consideration of the loan. Beside this they were to repay the loan with interest in three years.

English Lord Suggested Trust.

During a discussion regarding some early agreements Butler suddenly turned on the witness with the question: "Who conceived the idea of a syndicate, anyway?" "None of the packers," answered Veeder. "Lord Tanmore, Tanmore Gordon, of London, gave Gustavus Swift the idea while Swift was visiting in Europe. Lord Gordon told Swift the packers should organize for economic reasons, as the steel companies, in which Gordon was interested, were doing at that time."

"Swift came home with the idea, and as long as he lived matters went forward rapidly."

California Breaks Oil Record.

Washington.—All records in the country's production of oil were broken last year by California, which contributed 73,019,560 barrels, nearly 35 per cent of the greatest year's production attained by the United States.

Pretender Wins \$10,000.

Monte Carlo.—Prince Jamie of Bourbon, pretender to the Spanish throne, has left here with more than \$100,000 which he won at the gambling tables in less than two nights' play.

ROOSEVELT RAPS PEACE TREATIES

DECLARES GENERAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS ARE WORTHLESS.

DISCUSSES ABROGATION

Asserts Congress Acted Right, but That We Will Be Exposed to World's Derision if Documents Are Ratified.

New York.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in the Outlook, emphasized his antagonism toward the general arbitration treaties, which are among the chief treaties of the national administration. He bitterly denounced them as being designed to "tell against peace and put us as a nation in an attitude of unctious and odious hypocrisy."

By inference, at least, he severely criticizes President Taft in regard to the treaty matter. Abrogation of the Russian treaty, he declares, puts this nation where it can not "in honor" adopt the proposed arbitration treaties. In his editorial the former president said:

"I cordially approve the action taken by congress in abrogating the Russian treaty, because men must vote and act on the situation that actually confronts them, and in the actual event congressmen had only two alternatives, namely, to abrogate the treaty or to submit to the continuance of conditions which have become intolerable to our national self-respect and which represent continuing wrong, especially to American citizens of Jewish faith."

"I still believe that in so serious a matter it would have been well first to endeavor to secure a decision by the league court on the interpretation of the existing treaty. I am confident that such a decision would of necessity have been in our favor, and if so, it would have enabled Russia to have retired from an untenable position with good grace and no loss of self-respect—as an object that should always be held in view in dealing with any foreign nation with which at any time we have difficulties; while if the decision as to the interpretation of the league in question had been adverse to us, we would then at once have abrogated the treaty and have been clearly right in so doing."

"Under these circumstances to ratify the general arbitration treaties would put the American people in an attitude of peculiarly contemptible hypocrisy and would rightly expose us to the derision of all thinking mankind; for we would put ourselves in the position of making sweeping and insincere promises impossible of performance at the very time, when